

# MUT

I saw thee *mutable*  
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*  
**MUTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.  
**MUTATION.** *n. f.* [mutation, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.  
His honour  
Was nothing but *mutability*, ay, and that  
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The vicissitude or *mutability* in the superior globe are no fit  
matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*  
To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great  
*mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*  
**MUTE.** *adj.* [muet, French; *mutus*, Latin.]  
1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.  
Why did he reason in my soul implant,  
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*  
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*  
*Mute* solemn sorrow, free from female noise,  
Such as the majesty of grief detroys. *Dryden.*  
2. Having nothing to say.  
Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*  
All fat *mute*,  
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*  
All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,  
And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost*, l. iii.  
The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,  
*Mute* to my questions, in my praises loud,  
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*  
**MUTE.** *n. f.*  
1. One that has no power of speech.  
Either our history shall with full mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*  
Your *mute* I'll be;  
Of heav'n's blab, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*  
He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain  
speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be  
bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*  
Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate  
the *muteness* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.  
Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before  
a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding  
vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To **MUTE.** *v. n.* [mutir, French.] To dung as birds.  
Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mutated* warm dung into  
mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*  
I could not fright the crows,  
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted  
*muting* ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**MUTELY.** *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.  
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,  
Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*  
To **MUTILATE.** *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To de-  
prive of some essential part.  
Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity  
of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen  
ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Still.*  
Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose  
fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*  
Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of  
their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*  
**MUTILATION.** *n. f.* [mutilation, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.]  
Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.  
The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,  
*mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*  
*Mutilations* are not transmitted from father to son, the blind  
begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own  
persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*  
**MUTINE.** *n. f.* [mutin, French.] A mutineer; a mover of in-  
surrection. Not in use.  
In my heart there was a kind of fighting,  
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay  
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakef. Hamlet.*  
Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,  
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
**MUTINEER.** *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition;  
an opposer of lawful authority.  
The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *mutineers*,  
was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Set wide the *mutineers* garden-gate;  
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*  
They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,  
who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*  
**MUTINOUS.** *adj.* [mutin, French.] Seditious; busy in  
insurrection; turbulent.

# MUT

It tauntingly replied  
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,  
That envied his receipt. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous*  
severely suppressed. *Hayward.*  
Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,  
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*  
My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;  
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*  
**MUTINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbu-  
lently.  
A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern  
a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to  
hard governments. *Sidney.*  
Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* some-  
times, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
**MUTINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; tur-  
bulence.  
To **MUTIN.** *v. n.* [mutiner, French.] To rise against author-  
ity; to make insurrection; to move sedition.  
The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this ser-  
vitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,  
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*  
When Caesar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no  
argument could appease them. *South's Sermon.*  
**MUTIN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.  
The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering  
forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*  
I th' war,  
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd  
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
In most strange postures  
We've seen him fet himself. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
—There is a *mutiny* in's mind.  
Lest than if this frame  
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements  
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn  
The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost*, l. ii.  
Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their  
servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any  
government of seditions. *Temple.*  
To **MUTTER.** *v. n.* [mutire, *mutare*, Latin.] To grumble;  
to murmur.  
What would you ask me, that I would deny,  
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on? *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutt'ring*? *Shakef.*  
Sky low'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops  
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin  
Original! *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. ix.  
They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man  
dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutt'ring* against them.  
*Burton on Melancholy.*  
Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,  
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play, play;  
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,  
And *mutt'ring* to himself, ha, gens barbare!  
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;  
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*  
When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could  
not forbear *mutt'ring*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To **MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to  
grumble forth.  
Amongst the soldiers this is *mutt'ered*,  
That here you maintain several factions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*  
A kind of men, so loose of soul,  
That in their sleep will *mutt'ring* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*  
Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *mutt'ered* per-  
versefens. *Jf. lix. 2.*  
A hateful prattling tongue,  
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,  
By *mutt'ring* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Creech.*  
**MUTTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure ut-  
terance.  
Without his rod revers'd,  
And backward *mutt'ring* of dissembling power, *Milton.*  
We cannot free the lady.  
**MUTTERER.** *n. f.* [from *mutt'ring*.] Grumbler; murmurer.  
**MUTTERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mutt'ring*.] With a low voice;  
without distinct articulation.  
**MUTTON.** *n. f.* [mutton, French.]  
1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.  
The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will  
baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*  
2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.  
Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons*. *Shak.*  
The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed  
upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Within a few days were brought out of the country two  
thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*  
**MUTTONIST.**

# MYO

**MUTTONIST.** *n. f.* [mutton and *ist*.] A hand large and  
red.  
Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonist*,  
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list  
To witness truth. *Dryden's Juvenal*, sat. 16.  
**MUTUAL.** *adj.* [mutuel, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Recipro-  
cal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.  
Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,  
If they perchance but hear a trumpet found,  
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,  
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*  
What should most excite a *mutual* flame,  
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*  
**MUTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.  
He never bore  
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments  
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,  
And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*  
The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing  
what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*  
Pelucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,  
in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutu-  
ally* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for  
heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*  
They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain  
confidence and security. *Aterbury's Sermons.*  
May I the sacred pleasures know  
Of strictest amity, nor ever want  
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share  
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*  
**MUTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.  
Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these *mutualities* to  
marshall the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate con-  
clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
**MUZZLE.** *n. f.* [museau, French.]  
1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.  
But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she  
threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a  
surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity  
with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-  
quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*  
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire  
with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*  
of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*  
2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.  
The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks  
The *muzzle* of refraint; and the wild dog  
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakef. Henry IV.*  
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;  
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*  
To **MUZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.  
The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his  
mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*  
To **MUZZLE.** *v. a.*  
1. To bind the mouth.  
This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I  
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best  
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
Left it should bite its master, and so prove,  
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
The bear, the boar, and every savage name,  
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,  
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,  
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*  
Through the town with flow and solemn air,  
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Past.*  
2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.  
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.  
L'Estrange's Fables.  
My pronoun possessive. [See *MINE*.] Belonging to me. *My*  
is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly  
before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-  
fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and  
*mine* when it goes before: as, *this is my book*; *this book is*  
*mine*.  
Her feet she in my neck doth place.  
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet.  
If my soul had free election  
To dispose of her affection.  
I shall present my reader with a journal.  
**MYNCHEN.** *n. f.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun.  
**MYOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the mus-  
cles.  
**MYOLOGY.** *n. f.* [myologie, French.] The description and doc-  
trine of the muscles.

# MYS

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole  
system of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
**MYOPY.** *n. f.* Shortness of sight.  
**MYRIAD.** *n. f.* [μύριας.]  
1. The number of ten thousand.  
2. Proverbially any great number.  
Assemble thou,  
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*  
Are there legions of devils who are continually designing  
and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels  
who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*  
Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,  
And endless shapes. *Prior.*  
**MYRMIDON.** *n. f.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named  
from the soldiers of Achilles.  
The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by  
Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though  
these be ever so numerous, and compos'd of their own repre-  
sentatives. *Swift.*  
**MYROBALAN.** *n. f.* [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit.  
The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five  
kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,  
having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:  
they are the production of five different trees growing in the  
East Indies, where they are eaten preserved: they serve also  
for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in  
great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a  
gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their  
astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*  
The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is  
sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 644.  
**MYROPOLIST.** *n. f.* [μύρον and πωλείω.] One who sells un-  
guents.  
**MYRRH.** *n. f.* [myrrha, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.  
*Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent  
to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that  
of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less  
of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with  
a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is  
strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia,  
but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our  
*myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same  
name: internally applied it is a powerful resolvent, and ex-  
ternally applied it is discutient and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*  
I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tinc-  
ture of *myrrh*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**MYRRHINE.** *adj.* [myrrhinus, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine  
stone.  
How they quaff in gold,  
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboid'd with gems  
And studs of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg.* b. iv.  
**MYRTIFORM.** *n. f.* [myrtus and form.] Having the shape of  
myrtle.  
**MYRTLE.** *n. f.* [myrtus, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree  
sacred to Venus.  
The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed  
in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon  
the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-  
like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded;  
the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, and divided into  
three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*  
There will I make thee beds of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a girdle  
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakespeare.*  
I was of late as petty to his ends,  
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf  
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, hold-  
ing in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of  
*myrtle*; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be  
planted though a good space one from the other, they will  
meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peachment.*  
Nor can the *myrtle* the gallant Sidney pass  
The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd,  
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**MYSELF.** *n. f.* [my and self.]  
1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is,  
not I by proxy; not another.  
As his host,  
Not bear the knife *myself*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.  
They have missed another pain, against which I should  
have been at a loss to defend *myself*. *Swift's Examiner.*  
**MYSTAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [μυσταγωγός; *mystagogus*, Latin.] One  
who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church  
relics, and shews them to strangers.  
**MYSTERIARCH.** *n. f.* [μυστηριάρχης and ἀρχή.] One presiding  
over mysteries.  
17 A—17 Z

MYSTERIOUS.